# TO-DAY

Only, take your choice of a large lot of

For

This includes all broken lines of our regand \$8 Suits. Come early.

Kankakee Line-Big '4' Railway

A FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

Everybody has read Rider Haggard's "She," or seen Wm. Gillette's excellent dramatization of it: have followed "She," Leo, Hally and Job in their thrilling journey over the bowl-shaped plain of the Amhaggar country, through the deserted city of wonderful grandeur; into the torthous underground passage; the thrilling passage of the hanging spur over the bottomless abyse; the breathless suspense of the board-walking scene; the going into the fire; the fate of the beautiful "She." Why did they brave these perils! It was for life, for health, that dearest boon to all who live. Out in northwestern Arkansas, among the Ozark mountains, is a spot where gushes forth from the rocks pools of water, carrying just the life-giving powers in the failure of which the beautiful Ayesha shrank and shriveled to a hideous granning monkey. No perilous journey to reach this fountain of health—Pullman palace cars run to it. No monkey-business about this place, but health, beauty and strength are sure results. A pretty picture of the spot can be seen in the Kankakee ticket-office window, and the ticket-agent can tell you all about the St. Louis & San Francisco railway and Eureka Springs.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart: : 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 3:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive:: 10:46 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m

Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chair cars and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Theinnati For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model ticket ffice, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

EASTAND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping-cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undis-turbed until arrival of train in St. Louis at 7:30 a. m.

TIME OF TRAINS: N. Y. & Boston "Flyer" l'vs... \*3:20 a m, \*4:00 p m Cleveland Express leaves..... 7:30 a m, \*7:25 p m Ft. Wayne & Dayton Exp. lv's. \*11:15 a m, N. Y. & Boston Express arr....\*11:35 a m, \*10:35 p m Mail and Express arrives..... \*6:55 a m, 5:15 p m

\*Daily.

St.L. & Kan. C'y Fast Line lvs.\*11:55 a m. \*11:00 p m

Ter'e Ha'te & Mattoon Ex. lvs. \*7:25 a m, 5:30 p m

St. Louis Fast Express arrives. \*3:10 a m, \*3:40 p m

Mattoon Accommodation arr.. 10:00 a m, \*6:25 p m

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, or Union Station.

T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

WE keep on hand the largest stock of Printing Types in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash. We also deal in all kinds of new Printing Materials.

GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.,

13 Chambers Street,

NEW YORK.

N. B. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonparell, Minion and Brevier, No. 12. All with their patent figures and fractions.

Crushed by Falling Timber. LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 8.—A shocking accident occurred this morning at the mine belonging to the American Mining and Smelting Company, whose superintendent, Wm. Gleason, was killed yesterday by a falling rock. The second tragedy occurred about 4 o'clock to-day. William Mallett and Thomas Sims went down to the bottom of the shaft, two hundred feet, to see about the depth of the water. After completing the depth of the water. After completing their examination they signaled the engineer to pull them up. As they started upward in the bucket a piece of timber fell from the mouth of the shaft, striking the unsuspecting men on their heads, crushing their skulls to a jelly. Death must have been instantaneous.

Fatal Fight with Chinamen.

HELENA, M. T., Feb. 8.—Wednesday night, at Phillipsburg, Deputy Sheriffs George Opp and T. R. Fredgell raided the store of Him Lee, which was used by Chiuese as an opium joint. Fredgell entered first, with a drawn pistol. The Chinese ascertained that no warrant had been in sscertained that no warrant had been issued, and attacked Fredgell with knives. He fired into the crowd, and Opp also opened are Town Power and Opp also opened are ened fire. Tom Po was shot in the head and killed. Him Lee was shot in the thigh, and Al Lee in the fleshy part of the right leg. Fredgell and Opp surrendered themselves to the sheriff. Their conduct is not apheld by the community.

BROWN'S Expectorant has been in use in Indianapolis over thirty sears. It weres

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Fair weather; colder.

# Heading Off Hebe.

Wife (who wants a tailor-made suit, but has only hinted at it)—"Did you notice Mrs. DePink's figure?" Husband (who smells a rat)—"Yes, poor woman — she has no figure at all, and like other women of that sort, has to depend on tailor-made suits. Now you, my love, are a Hebe in anything."

That husband was a hustler from Hustlerville. He had the notion that one tailor-made suit, was enough in a family.

tailor-made suit was enough in a family, tailor-made suit was enough in a family, and that he proposed to wear himself.

"We ain't sayin' a word" as to that. But we are saying several as to tailor-made suits for men, and boys, and children. They are all made by tailors. By our own tailors, too. We are manufacturers as well as dealers, so that we save you one profit by selling directly to you, just as other dealers have to buy of the factory.

the factory.

We don't make hats, but we are several hat stores at once and hence can furnish you the tile at bottom price.

When it comes to hats and clothes and beating all competition in them, "there

Electric Batteries and Belts, Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

#### A DOUBLE MURDER CONFESSED.

Red-Nosed Mike Tells How Paymaster McClure and His Clerk Were Shot Down.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 8.-At the tria of Red-nosed Mike, to-day, Wm. Oplinger, an old hunter, testified to Mike's showing him a rifle purchased here in August last, and on being shown the rifle found by Capt. Linden in the woods, identified it positively as being the same one. Edward Kimmerer, of this city, testified to having sold the rifle to Mike and his companions. At the evening session Capt. Linden de-

tailed the capture of Mike. His confession was read in evidence. It details one of the most horrible and diabolical crimes ever perpetrated. Mike was also put on the He merely testified at this time to what took place in Capt. Linden's office while in Philadelphia. Captain Linden then detailed how, after they left Philadelphia, under cover of darkness, Mike led them to the mountain spot and there some of the money, a rifle, a satchel and several cartridges were found among the rocks. He knew everything. Captain Linden's story caused the most intense excitement in court, and the wretch, as he sat at the defendant's table, was a picture of utter dismay. The story of the planning and shooting reads like a novel. In his confession Mike details how Antonio Napolelello, Beverino and himself were practicing with a revolver when Beverino remarked, "'By —, we ought to get that money from that paymaster when he comes up the road. The three of us can do it without being discovered.' Antonio and I said, 'Yes, we are satisfied.' Several more conferences were held, and later I went to Wilkesbarre on business. Revering went with me and on business. Beverino went with me, and while going down the road he was looking for a good place to do the murder. He mentioned two or three places as good ones and I said yes. When we got in town we went into a gun store and bought a Winchester rifle. Then we left the store and went to Parson's. From there went to the shanty. I carried the rifle. It was a 44-caliber Winchester rifle, sixteen shots. On the way to the shanty Beverino was hunting for a place to hide the rifle. He found a place about a quarter of a mile from No. 7 shanty, alongside of a creek, under a big stone or alongside of a creek, under a big stone or rock, under a big tree. This tree stands on the rock. He put the rifle under the rock, and also the cartridges. He said nothing about the murder from that time until two or three days later. Then he went away to Philadelphia to see about work. He returned on Monday. The next morning I went into Wilkesbarre with Beverino and Vincenzo Vilello. We went to a store where there was a gun. Neither of them would go inside but sent Neither of them would go inside, but sent me in. Beverino must have told Vilello about the job and the rifle, as he seemed to know all about it. I got the rifle, and all three of us went back to the hiding-place three of us went back to the hiding-place and placed the rifle under the big stone. Nothing was said about the proposed murder till the 17th of October, when the three of us stood in No. 1 shanty and spoke about it, and Beverino said we would have to go down the road to-morrow or next day. Then Vilello seemed to lose courage, and Beverino said that the man who loses courage gets killed. I then said: 'Who is to do the shooting?' Beverino said 'I will do it,' and he said to Vilello: 'All you got to do is to take anything I hand you;' and he said to me, 'Mike, you go down the road and let us know when they are coming.' He said, 'I've got a good rifle and could shoot more than two men.' On the morning of the murder it was raining, and I did not think they would go to get the money, so I went to the clumps and saw them start. I met them close by the tunnel, by the bridge. When I got down to the place where we were to wait they were not there. McClure and Flanagan passed me, but I did not speak to them. When they got to a little hill they went slow, and 'I followed them. I saw Beverino come up and shoot from the bushes. He shot McClure twice in the back. He then shot the other man, and I think he hit him. Then Vilello came in front of them and shot the other man, and I think he hit him. Then and placed the rifle under the big stone.

shot four times; don't know whether I hit anybody. Beverino fired about fifteen

Vilello came in front of them and shot the

other man twice in the face. I had a revolver in my hand, running after them. The horse ran, and McClure was hanging with his feet under the wheel.

hanging with his feet under the wheel. When they had gone about twenty or thirty yards the old man fell out, and Vilello ran away down the road; Beverino looked at me and told me to come. I went to him, and when they got to the place where they afterward found the horse, he stopped; then Beverino shot the horse, and shot McClure again in the face. He then shot a good many times at the horse. I was standing still, and he cursed me and got very white, and said, 'Here, you hold this gun, and if anybody comes you kill them.' I held it, and with the knife he cut the straps that held the valise to the buggy, then put the valise on his shoulders, and said, 'Let's go through here.' It was raining and muddy, and we went up and took the money and hid it a couple of miles from the scene of the murder; also, the gun. I shot four times; don't know whether I hit

Obituary. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—One of the most characteristic figures in the history of the Wisconsin bar passed away at an early hour this morning in the person of J. P. C. Cottrell. He was one of three attorneys who compiled the present revised statutes of Wisconsin. Owing to illness he has not been in active practice for four or five years past. Mr. Cottrell was a Mason of very high standing. He is survived by his wife and two full-grown sons; also, three brothers. He was born at Montpelier, Vt., April 15, 1832.

New York, reb. 8 .- Mrs. John Bigelow died to-day at her residence, No. 21 Gram-ercy Park.

Reward or Arrest of Clayton's Murderers. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.-The bill anthorizing the Governor to offer \$5,000 for the apprehension of any notorious recent criminals, and which is designed to cover the Clayton murder, passed the Legislature to-day and has been signed by Governor Eagle, who will to-morrow offer that sum for the arrest of the assassins of John M.

### MORE OF BEACH'S EVIDENCE

The Informer Subjected to Cross-Examination by Sir Charles Russell.

He Thought the Prosecution Was Lamely Conducted and Gives His Opinion of the Social Standing of Prominent Chicagoans.

Patrick Egan Thinks Le Caron Acted as a British Spy in the Union Army.

Unemployed Men Engage in Smashing Windows and Plundering Stores in Rome-More About the Manner of Rudolph's Death.

#### LE CARON'S EVIDENCE. The Cross-Examination of the Spy Fails to

Develop Any Startling Features. LONDON, Feb. 8.-The cross-examination of the informer LeCaron was continued by Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell commission to-day. The court-room was overcrowded. Mr. Parnell was not present. Le-Caron, in reply to questions, said that during the last fortnight he had received documents relating to the case from Mr. Anderson, an official from the Home Office, who at his private residence allowed witness to see the whole of the latter's past correspondence with the Home Office authorities. The witness then went to Cork street with an unsigned letter of introduction which Anderson had given him to Mr. Housten, the secretary of the Loyal Patriotic Union.

"That was very hard upon the Attorney general," said Sir Charles Russell. the re

In November, 1888, the witness read the re-

ports of the proceedings before the com-

mission, and they gave him the impression

that the British prosecution was lamely

mark causing much laughter. LeCaron said that during the first three years of his service as a spy he received no payment from the government, and that at present he was receiving only a part of his pay. "Mr. Anderson," the witness said, "opposed my testifying. He said that if I testified it would be on my own responsibility. The letter that Anderson wrote to introduce me to Houston was signed with introduce me to Houston was signed with his initials, R. A."

"Why did you not make that statement before?" asked Sir Charles Russell. "I just now remembered the fact," replied the witness. "Anderson," continued LeCaron, "selected the documents he thought would be useful to Houston, who, in turn, selected those to be read to the court. The work of selecting the papers occupied ten days. Anderson introduced me to Houston as a man who had been mutually selected to represent the prosecution and one whom 'the Times and I can trust.' I made the first proposal to come here."
LeCaron said he had practiced medicine and kept a drug store, and had become rich.
He had held a high military office in the brotherhood, but never an executive office.
Bradley, of Philadelphia, was now at the head of the executive. The Brotherhood, in 1883, numbered 22,000. The membership is now higher than ever and is increasing. is now higher than ever, and is increasing.
The suppression of the league and the arrest of Irish members of the House of Commons gave an impetus to the organization. Devoy, the witness said, is a professional Irish politician. After the convention in 1881 both parties in the Brotherhood were unanimous concerning outrages. Some peo-ple thought that the league would become a source of danger to the Brotherhood. Sir Charles Russell quoted from a report which read: "Serious danger menaces us

from the league, which threatens to crush the revolutionary movement."
The witness said he believed that the words in the report "extreme leaders" referred to the Parnellite members of Parliament. The league and the brotherhood sent subscriptions to the league in Ireland. The brotherhood tried to control the subscriptions intended for the league. The brotherhood captured and controlled the league. Le Caron admitted that he had cut pieces from documents with the words cut pieces from documents with the words "Copy sent R. A." He had done this because he did not wish to introduce Anderson's name in the evidence. He said that he had sent to Anderson letters referring to the alliance of the league and the brother-

Sir Charles Russell here remarked that he intended to demand the production of Replying to further questions, Le Caron said that Sullivan was a lawyer, who did not mix in the best society in Chicago.

Finerty was an oil inspector. Judge Moran was much respected. Judge Prendergast was respected by one side and not by the other. Michael Bolan was a lawyer; his position was not good. Dr. Carroll was an eminent man, and O'Reilly a respectable one. General Collins was a man of undoubted respectability.

The witness said that all the delegates to the convention had credentials from the league, or from clubs affiliated with the Sir Charles Russell asked that the covering letters to the government be produced.
The witness asked: "Do you wish to risk

Sir Charles replied: "The judges will see the letters first, and they will decide wheth-er the names shall be published."

The court here took a recess.

Upon the reassembling of the commission
Sir Charles handed up to the bench a paper
which, he stated, contained such a grave
statement that he wished to take the judges' opinion whether it should be noticed. The cross-examination of Le Caron was then continued. The witness said that Mr. Parnell's only public visit to America took place early in 1880, when he attended meetings in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. To witness's own knowledge, in the West the demonstrations were exclusively, and in the East mainly, in the hands of the revolutionary party. Members of Congress were connected with the revolutionary party. He could not mention the party. He could not mention the names of the persons who gave him information regarding the Eastern meetings. Mr. Parnell attended only three meetings as to which the witness could positively speak, either from his own knowledge or from information. These were the meetings in St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. At most of the meetings the Mayor of the city met Mr. Parnell and presided. Respectable people attended the meetings. Before the Chicago meeting, in 1880, a reception committee was appointed, of which Mr. Stone, a respectable American, who was not a member of the U. B., was chairman. Several reverend gentlemen, none of whom was a member of the U.B.. met Mr. Parnell. The chairman of the committee on arrangements and the chairman of the man of the meeting did not belong to the U.B. The witness saw many members of the U.B. at the meeting, but he could not mention one by name. Only a few V.C. men took part in the proceedings at Cincinnati. The St. Louis meeting was a fairly representative one of persons of respect. ly representative one of persons of respect-ability, position and eminence in St. Louis. "Would it be correct to say that Mr. Par-nell's reception showed that he had the sympathy of Americans as well as of the Irish?" asked Sir Charles Russell.

"It would," responded the witness.
Sir Charles Russell here quoted from the
preamble of the constitution of the American league, showing that the object of the organization was the establishment of peasant proprietorship and just laws in Ire-

The witness, continuing, said that Gen.
Johns attended the Boston convention.
Johns did not belong to the U. B., but he
was the originator of communications that
passed between the R. B. and the Russian
minister at Washington, with a view to a
possible war between England and Russia.
Sir Charles asked to be permitted to inspect the document sent by the witness under cover.

inspect all the documents, but would be satisfied with permission to inspect the covering letters if he was assured that the other documents had no bearing on the

The court decided that Sir Charles Russell, for the Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, for the Times, should consult together as to which documents might be in-

spected.
The court then adjourned.

What Patrick Egan Knows About Le Caron. LINCOLN, Neb. Feb. 8 .- Hon. Patrick Egan to-day, in a conversation regarding the testimony of Beach before the Parnell investigating committee, said: "I met Beach in Paris in the early part of 1881, under the name of Dr. Le Caron, having letters of introduction to me from acquaintances on this side. I treated him kindly, but there was no special confidence between us whatsoever. He told me then that he was a native of France; that his family had emigrated to America when he was quite young, but that he had gone back and studied medicine in Paris and then settled in America. He certainly spoke French like a native should. Under these circumstances, it is not probable, even if I had such confidences to give, that I would have intrusted them to a comparative stranger. As to Mr. Parnell having talked to this man in the way he describes, the idea is simply ridiculous. I met Le Caron in America on three or four occasions, but our meetings were entirely casual. It seems to me that his evidence is made up of about 5 per cent. of truth and 95 per cent, of fiction. He made one important admission; he said he had only received a portion of his pay from the English government, and of course the payment of the other, and no doubt more important portion, would be contingent upon the completeness of the case he would be able to make as a witness. During the civil war in America, England had her spies in the Union army, so that she might have information to enable her to cripple the cause at some critical moment by extendeven if I had such confidences to give, that I cause at some critical moment by extend-ing recognition to the Confederacy, and from all I can learn, I have reason to be-lieve that Beach was one of those employed by England on that service."

The Moller Perjury Case. LONDON, Feb. 8.-Patrick Moller was charged at the Bow-street Police Court, today, with committing perjury in his testimony before the Parnell commission. Chas. Matthews, counsel for the Times, was prosecutor. He stated that Moller had tricked the Dublin solicitor for the Times by revelations concerning the Fenian Brotherhood and the Invincibles. Moller afterward denied before the commission that he was either a Fenian or an Invincible. The prosecetion ascertained that Moller had been both, and they had evidence to prove

Patrick Delaney, who was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phænix Park death for complicity in the Phænix Park murders, his sentence being afterward commuted to life imprisonment, was the first witness. He knew Moller; first met him at a Fenian meeting at Mullet's public house, in Dublin, in 1880. In 1881 Moller became "sub-center," having charge of arms. He gave the witness a rifle and a sword bayonet. Mullet kept a secret arsenal, which was supplied by the American association; witness knew that Moller joined the Invincibles. In 1882 a party was formed to murder Chief Secretary Foster. It included the witness, Carey, Curley, Brady, Moller, and others. Carey and Moller together watched the Secretary's moveler together watched the Secretary's move-ments for a chance to murder him. Moller also assisted in the plot to murder Justice Lawson, Crown Solicitor Orson, and the twelve Dublin jurymen who gave a verdict of guilty against the Fenian, Frank Hynes. . The jurymen were to be made an example of in order to terrorize others. The witness, Moller, Brady and Jim Mullet lay in wait for Justice Lawson in Merrion square, but the plot failed, Lawson being guarded by five men. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

#### RIOTING IN ROME. Mob Parades the Streets, Plundering Store

and Smashing Windows. ROME, Feb. 8.-The fears recently entertained by the authorities that an outbreak would occur among the thousands of unemployed persons in this city were realized today. This morning a great crowd of unemployed workingmen assembled and marched through the Via Condotta and other streets of the city, blackening shop-fronts as they went, and in some cases entering stores and carrying off whatever plunder they could secure. Street lamps and windows were smashed by the mob, and on the Via Frattina a number of buildings were partly wrecked. Several collisions occurred between the police and workingmen, and a number of persons were wounded. Several of the ring-leaders mong the rioters were arres are forming a cordon around the disturbed district. Thirty persons, mostly police-men, were dangerously wounded during the riot. It is feared that the trouble will

be renewed to-morrow.

The rioters tried to reach the Quirinal, the offices of the Cabinet Ministers, and the Vatican, but the troops blocked the way. An immense amount of property was wrecked. Great discontent is expressed at the supineness of the government in dealing with the riot.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Evidence that Yesterday's Story About Rudolph's Death Was Correct.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The National Zeitung says that advices from St. Petersburg, which may be regarded as absolutely authentic, assert that Count Hoyos and all the domestics at the Meyerling chateau saw Baroness Vetsera, who had been shot, lying under the counterpane on Crown Prince Rudolph's bed and the Crown Prince lying outside the bed clothes, and that they confirm the report of family disputes arising owing to the intimacy of the Crown Prince with the Baroness.

Paris. Feb. 8.—The Figaro publishes two short letters, one from Crown Prince Ru-dolph to the Duke of Braganza, and the other from Baroness Vetera to her mother, in which the writers announce their intention to die. The mother of the Baroness, who is now in Paris, denies that she was aware of her daughter's liaison with Rudolph.

General Boulanger's Programme. Paris, Feb. 8.—General Boulonger, in an interview to-day, declared that his programme was the adoption of the American Constitution, but with a ten-year presidency; the formation of a council of state to prepare and submit laws to a non-delib-erative national council of 500 members, half to be elected by universal suffrage and half to be chosen by the provinces, and to sit only one month in the year, and the granting of limited local government to the provinces.

Loss of Life by Storm. LONDON, Feb. 8.—Heavy gales are again raging on the English and Irish coasts. A building fell near Bolton to-day, crushing a number of cottages and killing six persons. At Pembroke a ferry-boat capsized and nine persons were drowned.

Foreign Notes. Marie Van Zandt made her debut in Mad-rid, last night, in "Dinorah." She was called before the curtain eighteen times. Professor Virchow has accepted the presidency of the famous Berlin Medical Society for the treatment of internal complaints. The article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which recently appeared in the Lon-don Contemporary Review, is now per-

mitted to be circulated in Germany. The agent of the East Africa Company has succeeded in obtaining the release of the Catholic missionaries recently captured by the insurgents, by the payment of a ransom to Bushiri.

A force of soldiers and police were on guard at the jail, but the intruders made their es-cape without detection.

The Court of Queen's Bench has granted a writ of habeas corpus for Mr. William O'Brien, in order that he may be arraigned in the Killarney court, on Tuesday next, on the charge of inciting tenants to adopt the plan of campaign.

### BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

The Pacific Guano Company and Glidden & Curtis Make Assignments. Woods Holl, Mass., Feb. 8 .-- The works of the Pacific Guano Company were attached yesterday by the Lynn Institution for Savings, and they have assigned to John C. Ropes, of Boston. Liabilities, about \$1,000,000. The company's headquarters are at Boston, and besides their works here they have mines at Beaufort, S. C., and works at Charleston, S. C. The agents of the company are Glidden & Curtis, of Boston, who are indorsers of their paper to a large amount. A member of the firm says the Pacific Guano Company assigned because the Lynn Savings Bank had become alarmed and had attached

had become alarmed and had attached property. Mr. Ropes is temporary assignee. He says: "I do not believe the company to be insolvent. The capital stock is \$1,000,-000. Messrs. Glidden & Co. have not, as yet, assigned, but will do so to-day. Technicalities only prevented an assignment yesterday."

Glidden & Curtis, selling agents of the Pacific Guano Company, and the Ohio and Western Coal Company, have assigned to John C. Ropes, for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are quite heavy, and largely indorsements on the paper of the Guano company. They have loaned that company large sums, in addition to their indorsements. A meeting of creditors will be held soon. The firm, it is said, have indorsed the paper of the Ohio and Western Coal Company, a corporation with a capital of \$5,000,000, Mr. Glidden being the president. While it is though: they will pay all their obligations, it is probable the company will be placed in the hands of a receiver, to protect all creditors. The creditors of the Pacific Guano Company will meet, this afternoon, for the appointment of an assignment. meet, this afternoon, for the appointment of an assignee. The business of the guano company during the past two years has been bad, and they are said to have lost considerable, but the present season has been good, and they were about recovering their losses. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000, with a capacity for a large business. The fertilizers on hand are mostly sold in the South, to planters who give notes on them. The liabilities of Glidden & Curtis and the Pacific Guano Company are mostly to savings banks and trust companies, although the Boston banks nold quite an amount.

The Boston News Bureau says: "The impression that Glidden & Curtis are able to take care of all their paper is due to the fact that a few years ago Joseph W. Smith, who is reported to have inherited \$1,500,000, was admitted as a general partner. O00, was admitted as a general partner. The firm, a year or so ago, obtained control of certain coal and iron companies in the Hocking valley which had been under the control of J. H. Brooks. In reorganizing and developing the Ohio and Western Coal Company, Glidden & Curtis are reported to have spent a large amount, said to be over \$500,000. The firm is now composed of John M. Glidden, J. W. Smith and J. W. Dove. Mr. Curtis went out two years ago. The firm has until recently. ago. The firm has, until recently, been regarded as one of the richest in New England, and possessed of unlimited credit. The failure was precipitated by the refusal of one member of the firm to advance any more money. The house has also made large advances to the Pacific Guano Company. The Ohio & Western Coal Compony is capitalized for \$3,000,000 bonds and \$5,000,000 stock, and seven-eighths of the latter is owned by the embarrassed firm. About two years ago Glidden & Curtis took control and \$500,000 of the bonds were canceled. Sales of bonds were made at that time at 40 of bonds were made at that time at 40 and some other at 50. Messrs Glidden & Curtis have advanced \$750,000 to the Ohio and Western Coal Company, borrowing the money at from 4 to 4 1-2 per cent. A gentle-man well informed says: 'The Ohio and Western has a floating debt of \$1,500,000, advanced by interested parties and secured by bonds. Mr. Smith and Mr. Dove are both wealthy, and I should be surprised if the firm did not settle at 100 cents on the

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-Judgments and executions were entered in the prothona-ry's office, to-day, against Calvin Conard, lumber merchant, amounting to \$45,000.

# LOUISIANA VIGILANTES.

The Local Authorities Manifest a Disposition to Enforce the Laws Against Them.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Times-Democrat's Lafayette special says: "About 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon small groups of men began assembling in the vicinity of | traders, is "in the interest of the monopo-Falk's Hall. These distinguished gentle men, acting under the instructions of their leaders, used the term vigilante for the name of their most highly honored order. The present organization seems to have at the very latest, and that it may go back come prominently into service last summer, | to the House the latter part of next week. and was intended for the purpose of regulating the morals of the parish, and would have carried things with a high hand but for the firmness of the parish officials. It is understood that the meeting held Wednesday was for the purpose arranging committees with instructions to visit all homes of colored

people in the parish, at the same time ascertaining whether they are employed or have made arrangements for the ensuing year. Those who have not yet been fortunate enough to obtain work will be required to leave the parish instantly or be subjected to the brutal despotism of these high-class society gentlemen. Your correspondent interviewed the sheriff, town marshal, parish clerk and Mayor. He found them and many other reputable citizens of Lafayette opposed to the vigilantes, and all expressed a strong determination to aid in upholding the law, and have pledged their support to the propor officials in any emergency. Many well-known and prominent farmers of the parish are said to be members of this organization, and attended the society's meeting Wednesday afternoon. The Mayor has, through the town marshal, secured the arrest of three 'vigilantes' who were engaged in the delightful pastime of negro-whipping near lightful pastime of negro-whipping near the town. A company of seventy-five 'vig-ilantes' waited on the Mayor and demanded the immediate release of the captives. Let it be said in honor of the Mayor that he flatly refused, but, instead, gave them what he thought the full extent of the law. The vigilantes' are said to be between six hundred and one thousand strong in this parish, and are expected to commence opera-tions in a few days."

# Losses by Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A private school for the education of deaf and dumb children at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-third street, was destroyed by fire last evening. The scholars—seventeen small boys and girls—were rescued safely, but badly frightened. The loss is about \$10,000. WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8.—The River-dale cotton-mill, at North Bridge, was burned this morning. The fire was discov-ered at 6 o'clock. The mill was owned and operated by the Paul Whiting Manufacturing Company. The loss is estimated at \$40,000; fully covered by insurance.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 8.—Fire broke out last night in Vidalia, La., nearly opposite this city, destroying twenty business houses and residences. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000; less than one-half covered by insurance.

# Fatal Runaway Accident.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—This afternoon a fire tached to a wagon owned by M. Ward, of 315 South Twenty-second street. Ward was thrown from the wagon and probably fatally injured. Manning C. Brown, aged German Minister at Washington: Sir Henry James and Mr. Reid. in the interest of third parties, opposed the application.

Sir Charles Russell, replying to Chiefinstice Hannen, said that he would like to by the insurgents, by the payment of a ransom to Bushiri.

by the insurgents, by the payment of a ransom to Bushiri.

The armory of the Downpatrick jail was entered by unknown persons, Thursday night, and a number of carbines carried off.

### GUESSING AT THE CABINET

Gossip About the Rumored Tender of the Treasury Portfolio to Mr. Windom.

Belief that Mr. Miller Can Have the Agricultural Department or the Navy, and that Platt Will Be Collector at New York.

The Democratic Analysis of the Senate Tariff Bill Finally Ordered Printed.

Another Chapter Concerning the Samoan Question, Including the New German Proposition and the Action Taken in 1877.

#### ABOUT THE CABINET.

What Is Said at Washington Concerning Possible Selections by Gen. Harrison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-About the only "news" put into circulation around the Capitol to-day, regarding the Cabinet, was that ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, had been tendered the Treasury portfolio, and that protests had been made by Minnesotians and New Yorkers against his appointment being charged to either of their States. While almost every one conceded that Mr. Windom was a good Secretary under President Garfield, very few believed that he would be appointed by General Harrison. They gave as the basis of their belief the statement that Mr. Windom had not for several years taken an active part in politics, and that he is neither a citizen of Minnesota, which he represented for many years in Congress, nor New York, where he has interests, and has been almost constantly for three or four years. The fact that Mr. Windom has been interested. or supposed to be, in Wall street, was used as an argument against the likelihood of his being tendered a Cabinet position. Ex-Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, who did more than any other man to defeat the re-election of Senator Windom, six years ago, appeared at the Capitol, to-day, and it was rumored that he came to co-operate with Senator Sabin "in keeping Windom out of the Treasury." Mr. Dunnell denied, this evening, that he was saying or doing anything in the Cabinet make-up.

This evening's Star, which is careful in

This evening's Star, which is careful in its statements, announces that ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, has been tendered either the Secretaryship of Agriculture or the Navy, and that, neither being what he desired, had taken time to consider the tender. It states further that up to this time but four tenders of Cabinet places have been made: The secretaryship of state to Mr. Blaine, accepted; probably the Postoffice to Mr. Wanamaker, accepted; the Treasury to Mr. Allison, declined; and the Agricultural Department or the Navy, to Mr. Miller, under advisement. It thinks Mr. Windom is yet on the slate, despite Mr. Windom is yet on the slate, despite protest, and that Mr. Platt will be collector

of the port of New York. There was a very appreciable decrease in Cabinet interest at the Capitol to-day. Guesses have been so numerous and wild that people here are growing tired of them.

Favor Miller's Appointment. MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 8.-At the close of the State dairymen's session, in this city

to-day, the following resosolution was

unanimously agreed to: Resolved, In acknowledgment of the faithful services of the Hon. Warner Miller, of New York State, in behalf of the dairy and farming interests of the country, the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association express the desire that in event of his not being called to fill any other Cabinet place, he will be appointed to the Agricultural Department of the Cabinet of President Harrison.

# THE TARIFF BILL.

Strangely Enough, the Treasury Analysis Shows the Things Charged by Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-This morning the Senate tariff bill analysis from the Treasury Department was taken up by the House committee on ways and means and sent to the printer. As anticipated and desired, it shows that the Senate bill proposes to increase the duty on most of the articles not placed on the free list, and that therefore the Senate bill, in the language of free-

Democratic members of the committee say the Senate bill will be reported to the House by next Monday week, the 18th inst.. In either event, there is not the least probability that the measure will receive final consideration. The two houses will find themselves, when the bill is reported, as far apart as they were six months ago. Most of the prominent features of the original Mills bill will be put back. The sugar bounty will be out, and the 50 per cent. reduction on the sugar duty will be brought back to about 25 per cent., as proposed in the Milts bill. There is to be no retreating from the free-wool clause, the Democrats say, and no quarter is to be shown the internal revenue features of the bill without any action on the customs duties. Thus it will be seen, according to the statements of the Democratic members of the commit-tee to-day, that all this work on and talk about tariff revision at the hands of this Congress is idleness. Chairman Randall has refused to report the Cowles free-tobac-co bill back from the committee on appropriation, and the author of it says he will filibuster against any and all measures from the ways and means committee. With the wrangle over the omnibus territorial statehood bill threatening defeat of that measure. and tariff revision of all descriptions out of the question, an extra session of the next Congress is believed to be inevitable.

# THE SAMOAN DISPUTE.

Correspondence as to Resuming the Conference-What Was Done in 1887.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The "protocols" (or official minutes), of the conferences on Samoan affairs held in this city in 1887, together with additional correspondence on the subject, were laid before Congress this afternoon. In his letter of transmittal, President Cleveland says the governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication. Secretary Bayard, in his letter to the President, says:

ard, in his letter to the President, says:

The subject of our relations to Samoa and our rights and duties under the treaty stipulations with that country, and with the other treaty powers of Great Britain and Germany under the comity of international law, having been placed by you before the Congress, it seems proper that the fullest information in the bands of the executive should be furnished, and the agreement to consider the discussions of the conference of 1887 as confidential has alone caused the papers now sent to have been, up to this time, witheld from publication.

The first inclosure is a telegram from Minister Pendleton to Secretary Bayard, dated Berlin, Feb. 1, in which he says that the statement made to Secretary Bayard by Count Arco-Valley (announcing that the German government had rebuked its officers for the declaration of martial law against foreigners) had anticipated the statement he (Mr. Pendleton) had been instructed to

Referring to my note of yesterday, I have now the pleasure to inform you that a telegram just received from Mr. Pendleton, at Berlin, states that the subject of my instruction to him in ref-erence to the declaration of martial law by the